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For latest quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern**.

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin, Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,274]

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1905.

EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1

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Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as the voyages were commencing at Port Said. Places can be seen at the Office of the Company's Agents.

The Agents for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

ARABIA. — 1 August CHINA. — 22 August. EGYPT. — 19 Sept. MACEDONIA. — 19 Sept. MARMORA. — 8 PERSEA. — 29 Sept. ARABIA. — 15 MOLDAVIA. — 5 Sept.

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said early in the morning. The Indian Mails arrive passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

During the Monsoon season the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi Tuesday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 5.30 a.m. the next morning.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. — CAIRO. PORT SAID. MESSRS. HARRISON & CO. — ALBANY. P.G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt. EURE 31-12905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Alexandria about August 20. R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about Sept. 8 HOMeward to NAPLES, MARSEILLE, GIBRALTAR, FLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Port Said about August 20. R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Port Said about Sept. 18

Homeward to NAPLES, MARSEILLE, GIBRALTAR, FLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

Fares: — 1st Class £12. 10s. 6d. 2nd Class £7. 12s. 6d. 3rd Class £4. 12s. 6d.

Egyptian Government Officials are rebated a rate of 15% of the above fares.

Details below are correct, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed rebates of 10% back if return is made within 12 months. Details of rebates apply to all passengers except Egyptian Government Officials.

The Case of Adm. A. J. M. Ross & Co. — For all information apply to THOS. STAPLEDON & SONS, Port-Said.

THOS. STAPLEDON & SONS, Port-Said. TEL. 2100 (Bos). 31-12905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Session.

OUTWARD TO COchin, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Rangoon.

R.M.S. "Standard" 4,604 tons, leaves about August 14.

R.M.S. "Empress" 4,700 tons, leaves about September 14.

OUTWARD TO COchin, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Port Said.

R.M.S. "Cheshire" 4,600 tons, leaves about August 12.

R.M.S. "Derbyshire" 4,600 tons, leaves about August 22.

OUTWARD TO COchin, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Port Said.

R.M.S. "Caledonia" 4,600 tons, leaves about August 22.

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PEACE OR WAR?

CONFERENCE POSTPONED

PEACE RUMOURS
IN BRITISH PRESS.

PORTRSMOUTH (N.H.), August 22. The Plenipotentiaries yesterday were awaiting instructions from their home Government. Pending a day's resumption of work, their attitude is pessimistic but not hopeless.

The Conference has been postponed until tomorrow. The non-completion of the protocol is the assigned reason.

It is believed that the real reason of the postponement of the Conference is that M. Witte is waiting for final instructions from St. Petersburg.

A representative from Mr. Roosevelt conferred with M. Witte and Baron de Rosan (Rester).

PORTRSMOUTH (N.H.), August 22. A summary of the peace protocols, which were submitted to the Conference to-day, has been published. It shows that both sides adhere to their positions regarding the indemnity and the island of Saghalien. (Rester.)

LONDON, August 23. The "Morning Post" learns from Portsmouth (N.H.) that a treaty of peace will be signed shortly. It provides for Russia paying to Japan a sum, which is not large, for the keep of prisoners and wounded, and stipulates for the ceding of the southern half of Saghalien. Japan abandons her claim to the intermediate island and the question of the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East. (Rester.)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONCESSIONS.

REFORMERS DISSATISFIED.

S. PETERSBURG, August 22. There are symptoms of a general indignation throughout Russia on account of the meagre character of the Constitutional concessions. The widespread dissatisfaction is aggravated by the unsatisfactory economic conditions of the country. (Rester.)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

FRANCE CONTEMPLATES
A DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, August 22. The French Minister at Fez has presented a vigorous demand for the release of the Algerian chief and the payment of an indemnity. It is understood that France contemplates a demonstration either on the Algerian frontier or in a Moorish port, as a lesson to the Sultan. (R.)

SCANDINAVIAN SEPARATION.

SWEDEN REQUESTED TO CONCUR.

CHRISTIANIA, August 22. The Norwegian Storting has resolved by 104 votes to 11 to request Sweden to concur in the dissolution of the Union. (Rester.)

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, August 22. The peasant masses are arriving in a state of destitution from the places where the famine exists. (Rester.)

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 22. Australians beat Lancashire by an innings and 67 runs. (Rester.)

OBITUARY.

SAID BEY NASR.

We deeply regret to record the death of Said Bey Nasr, Honorary President of the Mixed Court of Appeal, which occurred at 10 a.m. yesterday in the Italian hospital at Abbassieh. Educated in France, Said Bey took an honourable part in the war of 1870-71, as lieutenant of a crack battalion of chasseurs-a-pied and won the military medal. Returning to Egypt in 1872 he filled several administrative posts with distinction, and was appointed Honorary President of the Mixed Court of Appeal in 1895. He was admired and respected by his European and native colleagues, and his funeral, which took place at 10 a.m. this morning was largely attended by the European and native members of the judiciary and the Cairo Bar. H.H. the Khedive was represented by Ahmed Bey Yawer, and the Alexandrian Court of Appeal and Mixed Tribunal were represented by M. Faouzi, Judge Taek, the acting President of the Cairo Mixed Court, was also present at the funeral.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BUREAU MAIL arrived at Port Said at 6 o'clock this morning, and will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9.30 to-night.

STRAY AND OWNLESS DOGS found in the Abdeen district of Cairo during to-morrow night, and at dawn of the 25th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

THE PLAGUE.—One new case was admitted into hospital at Alexandria yesterday, and one recovery was reported from the same town. The new case is that of a Sudanese policeman, residing in the Karmoz quarter.

FAVOUR NORMAL SCHOOL. The Ministry of Public Instruction has decided to open a normal school for teachers in the kuttabs at Madinet-el-Payoum. An examination of candidates for admission will be held towards the end of next month.

COTTON-WORM DUTY.—Mr. J. S. Peacock and Mr. G. Bonaparte, who have been temporarily attached to the Ministry of the Interior as sub-inspectors for cotton-worm duty, have been struck off the lists, their services being no longer required.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 19th and 20th inst., 14 vessels passed through the Canal, of which 8 were British, 4 German, 1 French, 1 American. The receipts for the two days were £4,316.90, making the total from the 1st inst. £m. 5,929,960.81.

ACCIDENT TO A SAIR.—Ali El Ammar Omani, a sair, was riding over the Menasseh Bridge over the canal in Moharem Bay quarter yesterday, when his horse slipped and rolled on his rider, breaking one of his legs and inflicting other injuries.

SUICIDE IN THE LABBAN QUARTER.—On Tuesday night a Maltese woman, who had suffered for some years from an incurable disease, committed suicide by hanging herself to the post of her bed. Her body was removed to the Deaconess' hospital yesterday.

ATTACKED BY FEDOUNS.—Two fellahs while leading a camel near Marq were fired at on Monday evening by a couple of bedouins, and one named Mohamed El Gamal was wounded. The Mamou of the Waili kish of Cairo has proceeded to the spot and opened an enquiry.

SUDEN DEATH.—A store-maen of the Customs Administration named Ali El Fendi Hassoun suddenly fell yesterday and was carried unconscious to the Custom's Porters' Pharmacy. He was found to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage and died while being carried to hospital on stretcher.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A native notable of Cairo named Abd-el-Megid Bey Hafiz has accused his servant of the theft of £150. The latter, on being arrested and questioned, stated that he only took £100, which he gave to an Armenian money changer to change of The Armenian has also been arrested.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—The vocal and instrumental concerts, with which the management of the San Stefano Casino delight their patrons, have met with such success that it has been decided to retain the artists until 15th September. We would remind our readers that the subscribers' cotillon ball will take place on Saturday evening.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.—The Ministry of Public Works has received a notice from the Railway Administration intimating that it is necessary for the Ecole des Arts et Metiers to remove from their present site in consequence of the projected enlargement of the Boulaq workshops, which was advised by the recent Commission. We understand that the site of the school will be at Gherzeh, near the buildings of the Polytechnic School.

Egypt and the Sudan Parcel Post.—An excellent innovation by which parcels can be sent between Egypt and the Sudan, and between post offices in the Sudan, and their value paid to the postal authorities on delivery, will be inaugurated on September 1. No parcel sent in this way must have a greater value than £E 20, and an extra charge of five millimes must be paid on each parcel by the sender. The postal authorities forward the amount collected to the sender of the parcel, after deducting a sum similar to that payable on a money-order. The offices which are open to such service will be notified from time to time by the director of posts and telegraphs.

LIQUORIS OF ADVOCATES.—In consequence of it having been brought to the notice of the Sudan Government that certain persons have been acting as plodlers, or making a practice of appearing as agents in cases before the Sudan Civil Courts without legal qualification, a notice has been published in the "Sudan Gazette" to the effect that no person is allowed to practice as an advocate or professional agent before the Sudan Civil Courts without the consent of the Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government. Such persons will only be given to those who hold a diploma of the Cairo Law School, or some other approved legal qualification. It is also necessary to produce evidence of character. In order to practice before the Sudan Civil Courts it is necessary to obtain the consent of both the Legal Secretary and the High Mukhtars.

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SYRIA'S TRADE IN 1904.

I.

THE COAST.

The two Consular reports recently published by the Foreign Office on the trade of Damascus and of Beyrouth and the Syrian Coast in 1904, are very interesting reading, and it is highly satisfactory to note that British trade and shipping are holding their own. The return of the year's shipping putting in at Beyrouth shows a total tonnage of 1,240,059 tons, British vessels being foremost with 316,453 tons, as against 268,848 tons in the previous year. The totals for the shipping of other European nations show an increase in 1904 except in the case of France, where the prolonged strike at Marseilles seriously affected intercourse with the Levant.

British imports are now reckoned at about two-thirds of the whole Syrian trade. They consist principally of Manchester cotton goods, and patent fuel, copper, galvanised sheets, lined oil, caustic soda, and various kinds of provisions, and though Austria and Germany are endeavouring to compete in prints and woollen stuffs, Italy and America in T-cloths, and the Netherlands in macadamias, their endeavours have so far met with little success.

Belgian patent fuel, being unencumbered by an export duty has found a market in Syria, but British coal imports still form over 80% of the total. Egyptian imports to the Syrian coast consist almost entirely of flour, with small quantities of high quality rice, dates and sugar. The export to Egypt consist mainly of dried fruits, sesame, and silk stuffs, the excellent Syrian silk thread going to France alone. The United Kingdom takes the greater part of the barley and wheat exported, the best qualities of wool, and a good deal of tobacco, and though the Levant export oil in large quantities, the British oil is not to be reckoned.

Taking the coast ports one by one, we note that Beyrouth's commerce has suffered and continues to suffer from the heavy duty levied by the company and the insufficient supply of porters for the removal of goods from the lighters to the custom houses. The space in the warehouses of the latter is also very limited and goods remain exposed in lighters in all weathers, though in winter and spring it can rain as heavily at Beyrouth as anywhere, until their turn comes to be taken to the warehouses of the Douane. The Home-Hamid broad gauge line from Royal has unquestionably increased Beyrouth's export trade, while Tripoli (in Syria) has lost ground. The reason for this is obvious enough. So long as the fortifications of Homs and Hama were unconnected by railway with the coast, it was obviously better policy to send goods on mule-back straight over the hills to Tripoli than to convey them twice the distance to Beyrouth or Zahleh stations, and send them on by train to the coast. Now that Hama is within fifteen hours of Beyrouth by rail, it is natural that the export trade of the northern port should decline very considerably.

The shipping of Haifa increased considerably in 1904 owing to the frequent sailing of steamers carrying railway material for the Haifa-Dera's branch of the Hejaz line, and the fact that quarantining against Egypt was less continuous than in former years. Neither Mr. Drummond Hay nor Mr. Richards make any comments on the strange frequency with which quarantine restrictions are imposed on arrivals from Egypt in the summer months of each year but we have a suspicion that the Ottoman authorities are influenced by other than sanitary considerations.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Hon. L. Morris Iddings, new diplomatic agent and consul general for America, will leave for the United States shortly, and return to Egypt in November.

Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. A. W. Hasel, inspector in the Ministry of the Interior, from September 1 to November 5.

Sadiq Bey Abata, the well-known notable of the Sharkei province is leaving for Constantinople to-day by the Khedivial mail boat.

"The engagement is announced" writes M.A.P. of Mrs. Grace Blyth, daughter of Sir James Blyth, and Captain Rose, of the 11th Hussars. The bride-elect is a pretty girl, rather small and dark, and has been seen about with her father at some of the smartest parties. It will be remembered that her married sister, Mrs. Alan Gardner, is among our most noted Society sportswomen, and has gone after game in distant parts of the world. Her father, Sir James Blyth, is one of our richest widowers. He has a place in Egypt, and a fine house in Portland Place, where he gives dinner and some beautiful concerts. He holds the Imperial Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians, and the Order of the Medjidieh from the Khedive. He is also deeply interested in agriculture, and has an excellent model dairy at Blythwood, his place in Egypt. He writes and reads and is one of those who make the best of life in town and country."

LIQUORIS OF ADVOCATES.—In consequence of it having been brought to the notice of the Sudan Government that certain persons have been acting as plodlers, or making a practice of appearing as agents in cases before the Sudan Civil Courts without legal qualification, a notice has been published in the "Sudan Gazette" to the effect that no person is allowed to practice as an advocate or professional agent before the Sudan Civil Courts without the consent of the Legal Secretary to the Sudan Government. Such persons will only be given to those who hold a diploma of the Cairo Law School, or some other approved legal qualification. It is also necessary to produce evidence of character. In order to practice before the Sudan Civil Courts it is necessary to obtain the consent of both the Legal Secretary and the High Mukhtars.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

LANDING OF PASSENGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Tuesday.

Intending passengers to and from Egypt will have pleasure in learning that to-day saw the recommencement of the embarking and disembarking service by the Canal Co.'s S.S. Iba, which has been repaired and overhauled ready for the coming tourist season. She disembarked to-day the passengers from the Caledonia, which arrived from England and Marseilles at 4 p.m.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

By the kind permission of the Canal Company, the Austrian Minister and his staff made an interesting trip yesterday as far as Ismailia in the Company's steam launch. The Albatross left the Queen's Steam Jetty at 8 p.m. and was received by the Governor of Ismailia at 9 p.m. by which vessel the party then transferred.

SUSPECTED INFANCTICIDE.

An Arab baby girl aged 18 months was found drowned this morning in the Fresh Water Canal close to Kantara station. Although there are no marks of violence on the body, British coal imports still form over 80% of the total. Egyptian imports to the Syrian coast consist almost entirely of flour, with small quantities of high quality rice, dates and sugar. The export to Egypt consist mainly of dried fruits, sesame, and silk stuffs, the excellent Syrian silk thread going to France alone. The United Kingdom takes the greater part of the barley and wheat exported, the best qualities of wool, and a good deal of tobacco, and though the Levant export oil in large quantities, the British oil is not to be reckoned.

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DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS.

It was announced rather less than a year ago that the trustees of the British Museum had obtained a man for the resumption of excavations in the great Temple at Artemis at Ephesus, and had entrusted the direction of the work to Mr. D. G. Hogarth. The site had not been touched since 1874, when the exploration conducted by the original discoverer, the late Mr. J. T. Wood, was brought to an end, and his great pit, co-extensive with the platform of the temple, had become an overgrown morass. It has always been felt that his five seasons' work did not lead to final results. In his publication he treated at length of the Hellenistic "Wonder of the World," and he sent to England some magnificent remains of it in the shape of architectural sculptures; but he hardly dealt at all with the earlier temple which he discovered at a lower level, and identified with that to which King Croesus contributed. The late Dr. A. S. Murray, Mr. Ferguson, and others endeavoured to supply the omission by study of the various fragments of architecture and sculpture found by Wood; and quite recently the architect of the Austrian Ephesian expedition, Dr. Wilberg, made a small scale plan and notes of the parts of the early temple surviving *in situ*, so far as they could be discerned amid the dense overgrowth. But more information was obviously required, and to obtain this there must be a fresh clearance. It was suspected, moreover, that Wood's lowest stratum of ruins was not the earliest extant on the site; and it was hoped that not only would architectural remains be found below, but that various small objects might be recovered belonging to all the successive temples, which would supplement the exceedingly meagre haul made by Wood, and throw further light on the most important local cult of the great Asian goddess.

The suspicion has been amply justified. There are the remains of two more temples below Wood's lowest, the earliest resting on the virgin sand of the original marsh. The date of its foundation, judged by the numerous offerings dedicated in it and now brought to light, is about the year 700 B.C. The hope that its small cult-offerings would be found has also been realized in a very remarkable and unexpected way. While the scanty remains of the Hellenistic temple, which served as a quarry for centuries, were found to have been pretty thoroughly explored by Wood, and those of the "Cresus Temple," which he exposed, yielded little beyond new architectural evidence and architectural sculpture, the *statera* below proved extraordinarily rich in fine products of archaic Ionian art, inspired in many cases by Egyptian models, but thoroughly Greek in character and workmanship. The earliest antiquities found on the site are essentially Hellenic. If, as has often been believed, there was a pre-Greek, perhaps Lydian or "Hittite" cult of the Great Goddess at Ephesus, her primitive shrine must be looked for elsewhere, probably among the hills south of the plain, where lay the ancient holy place, Orygia.

The new excavation was begun in the first week of last October, and, with an interruption of three months from December to March, during which some 20m. of rain flooded the site, was continued into the present summer and brought to a conclusion in the third week of June. After the tangled jungle and the heap of stones, with which Wood had left the pit encumbered, had been cleared away in the early autumn, little difficulty was experienced in exposing the platform of the great sixth-century temple, and making a detailed plan of all that survives of it. But, in clearing out the rectangular structure which stands exactly in the centre, and was probably the base of the only image, Mr. Hogarth perceived that there was at least one temple below, and the lower *statera* would prove even better worth investigation. There was just time before the heaviest rains to search a small part of the central area, and extract a quantity of objects of unique character and value; but the exploration of the rest of the *statera* had to be postponed. On resuming, the diggers found themselves flooded out. The whole temple area was a vast pond from which only the highest stones of the Hellenistic structure emerged. No natural outfall could be made as the pit is far below the general level of the neighbourhood, and the only resource was to pump. A powerful engine was hired from the shops of the Aidan Railway, together with a twelve-hp. pump, and this was installed in April, and kept at work till the end of the campaign. While the deep central area with its numerous springs was flooded in and kept more or less dry with smaller pumps and hand labour, the engine lifted the mass of the water and sent it down a channel into the Cayster marsh, and thus with infinite difficulty and under very unhealthy conditions the objective of the exploration was completely attained.

Briefly, the outcome is this. Of the uppermost or Hellenistic temple, that built after the famous闹 of Herodotus, hardly any new knowledge has been gained. Its component parts have almost wholly disappeared into the walls of medieval Aya-Suluk and into the lime kilns, a row of which stood on the north of the pit as grim witness to the fate of the world's wonder. Parts of two heads and some minor fragments of sculpture will be added to the remains that have long been in the British Museum. For the rest, it was possible only to verify Wood's plan, which was found to be creditably accurate, particularly as for the dimensions of the platform, which were built about 600 B.C. and took 200 years to build, and which is now has been brought to light. It stood, as Wood said, only over the same ground, no doubt because, and it is penalty and punishment, to the later ones, columns

for columns, and almost stones for stone, but its western facade was approached by a more dignified arrangement of steps. The remains of its architectural members, now recovered, will enable a satisfactory restoration to be made of its whole order of columns. Some part has been found of every detail, except in the case of the architrave, not an atom of which remains on the site, probably because these great rectangular blocks were too valuable to later builders. The new result is to confirm the impression, already arrived at by students of ancient architecture, that style and workmanship of the "Cresus Temple" was singularly superior to its successor. One can only wonder why the latter, with its coarse mouldings, its exaggerated fluting, and its heavy sculpture, excited such enthusiasm in antiquity. What Philo called the "only house of the gods on earth" must have been dependent on the general effect it produced on the spectator at a certain distance, and probably enough to colouring now lost, and to the height at which it was raised on its *podium*. There are already in the British Museum numerous fragments of archaic sculptures, supposed to belong to a storied parapet which ran round the top of the sixth century temple. Some 30 new fragments can now be added and perhaps the subject of the whole can be satisfactorily reconstructed. It seems to represent an Amazon combat—a scene from the legendary history of the shrines itself. No new evidence has been gained in regard to the columns associated with this temple, like its successor, is supposed to have been enriched. The fragments already in the British Museum will remain the only relics of these.

So far Wood's information has been revised and supplemented. Now we enter on discussions unrestrained by him. Not being supplied with pumping apparatus, he confined himself too easily that, having reached the foundation clay on which the sixth century structure was based, he had come to the bottom of all things. Immediately under that layer of yellow clay (which shows no trace whatever of being, as he said, composed of the fleeces and charcoal reported by ancient authority) there lies, in fact, the complete ground-plan of a much smaller temple of yellow limestone, paved with highly-polished veined marble. It is entirely contained within the area of the cells of its successor, was divided into three halls or courts at least, and shows no trace of a stupa or of any column whatever. In the centre of it, as of both its successors, stood the rectangular structure which is supposed to have supported the salt image. This was enlarged and remodelled by successive builders, until it reached its place. It was the holy spot round which our temple after another was built, which our temple after another was built, consisting of a single granite stone, very soft, and showing cobwebbed jet black crystals. The lowest course of this is nearly a metre below the pavement of the limestone temple, and evidently survives from an earlier temple still. Perhaps this was the only structure of the primitive shrine—a small *naos* surrounded by an open court. No other structure has been found *in situ* below the limestone temple, and any lower pavement has been raised up and used by the subsequent builders. Indeed, one might reasonably have questioned the existence of this fourth or lowest temple of all, as these girls have been, so far, bred for the harem, and nothing much else. As regards the Aswanian, the engineers and contractors are busily engaged upon it in accordance with the plan of work recommended by Sir Benjamin Baker and adopted by Sir William Garstin. Hundreds of workmen are labouring at the construction of the approach and walls of protection, a part of which is already finished, and completion of the remainder will be effected in time to let Egypt soon know whether the mighty wall is to be raised or not. The social fabric resting on the education of the people, and the material prosperity of the country on the efficiency of the Aswanian dam, for which Egypt is pledged to a heavy debt, Lord Cromer may be trusted to await the final fruition of his work before resigning the fasces of authority to another hand.

LORD CROMER AND HIS WORK.

The "Globe's" Cairo Correspondent writes under date of the 7th inst.:

"Many surprises have been made known in Egypt regarding that event which, though hidden in the future, and however distant that future may be, is still inevitable—the laying aside by Lord Cromer of the principal master of modern Egypt from the land which he, above all, has been instrumental in creating from the ashes of the past. Quite three-fourths of the great statesman's lifetime has been spent abroad—not in theibusines of European capitals, but under the gloom of the Levant and the Orient. The desire for the life of England 'as it really is' is not, however, that more numerous than of his time, and he has, in fact, been instrumental in creating the life of Egypt 'as it really is'.

"Lord Cromer's influence in Egypt is now, as far as the native mind is concerned, as great as that of any other man in the country. He is the commanding place would stand him in Parliament, if not—as the King is believed to wish—in the Cabinet itself. These are indications potent enough to turn the scale in a general election. His influence is, however, not limited to his influence. The political, the financial, and the social influence of Egypt is now, as far as the native mind is concerned, as great as that of any other man in the country. He is the commanding place would stand him in Parliament, if not—as the King is believed to wish—in the Cabinet itself. These are indications

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

"TIMES."

In spite of the solemn engagement to observe secrecy entered into by the diplomats of both belligerents at the opening of the Peace Conference, our Correspondents are able to send us much valuable information to what is going on. The outlook does not seem to improve. Our Special Correspondent speaks to-day of the "crisis on which the negotiations seem destined to founder" as "inevitable," though he admits that it may be postponed for some days. That view need not be too disquieting, could we with certainty assume that Russia has spoken her last word on the four demands which she has rejected. That however, is a large assumption, and the prudent will refrain from committing themselves to it, until the sittings of the Conference are definitely broken off. Stability, as our Correspondents remarks, has not been a characteristic of influential and excited regions in St. Petersburg and at Petroff. and it is not impossible that the unauthorised decision, taken before M. Witte received his parting instructions may be modified when confronted with the inexorable facts of the situation. That the Japanese will give way on the chief points in controversy seems in the last degree improbable.

The Conference may linger on, but if Russia persists in rejecting all the four proposals which M. Witte rejected positively on Saturday, it can have but one outcome, and that outcome is peace.

"TELEGRAPH."

The exact wording of the Japanese demands as to Korea is not known, but it is assumed that the Japanese protocolists, or whatever term may be used, is intended to be absolutely unequivocal. Nothing less than this country is well aware, by bitter experience, what danger lurks in so loose and ill-defined a word as suzerainty, especially if the subordinate State chances to war rich and strong and risks to evade its obligations. Suzerainies are apt to be vague and shadowy. Japan does not mean that her control over Korea shall be of a nature to allow either the Koreans to aspire to independence or any other Power to interfere, on whatever pretext, in Korean affairs.

All possibility of annexing Korea to the Tsar's Empire has vanished—that is the plain meaning of the acceptance by Russia of this article, and with it, we may suppose, will disappear those notorious concessions to the Bechkofov faction, which had no small influence in the framing of the aggressive policy of Admiral Alexeif and his Grand Duke patron that quickened the pace of the Basman Empire towards war. All will rejoice that the first three articles of the twelve—for that is the number of the Japanese demands—have been so quickly settled. It is a good omen, and it will be accepted as such.

"STANDARD."

So long as there is a disposition to carry on the negotiations, there is at least room for hope that a definite peace may be the outcome. But ardently as the civilised world desires a happy and an early ending of the bloodshed, there must be no illusion as to the terms upon which accord can be reached. In defining their requirements, Japanese statesmen kept steadily in view the vital interests of their country in the future. They were anxious to reduce them to dimensions which would inflict the least possible wound upon the pride of their adversary and involve a minimum of material sacrifice. There were, of necessity, stipulations which admitted of compromise, in the sense that the satisfaction contemplated might be found in some other shape than that set down in the draft of the agreement. But two points cannot, in the judgment of the Tokio administration, be waived. There must be adequate recompense of the outlay incurred in the war, and the island of Saghalien must be restored to the sovereignty of Japan.

"GLOBE."

The real danger of the situation arises out of the fact that neither M. Witte nor his imperial master have even yet understood the Japanese character. They have scarcely disengaged themselves from the idea that the consent to negotiate on equal terms is in itself an act of concession on the part of Holy Russia. They have at length, though tardily, digested the true import of the negotiations which preceded the fatal 8th of February, 1904, and their attitude is that of picking up the threads where they dropped when the Emperor recalled the Minister from St. Petersburg. But of a disposition to recognise the teaching of the last eighteen months, or to admit that the vanquished must suffer for their defeat, we can detect no sign. Yet the position of the Russians at this moment is about as hopeless, from the

point of view of obtaining its own terms, as any that can be found in history.

"EVENING STANDARD."

The Japanese right to a protectorate over Korea has been conceded. It could not well be denied. Other of the victors' demands are reported to have been allowed. And when the obvious has been cleared away M. Witte and his rival will be little or no nearer the irreducible minimum. The occasion of Saghalien and its indemnity loom ahead. How are the champions going to navigate these dangerous rocks which must be passed over they can fall on one another's necks in peace and thanks giving until the applause of the onlookers? It is single combat. We must wait and see. But how great will be the pity should the champions shun and scheme, fight and fight in full endeavour!

"THE JIJI-SHIMPO" (Tokio).

It is impossible to pin much hope in the outcome of the negotiations. It is patent to everybody that the best course open to Russia is the conclusion of peace. It is now impossible for her to recover her lost prestige. Should M. Witte conclude peace—which means the acceptance of Japan's terms—he will find himself confronted with a strong opposition, which may cost him the confidence of the Tsar and the Russian Government.

If M. Witte is brave enough to subordinate his personal interests completely to the good of the country, he is in it a unique position to render a meritorious service to Russia; but it is too much to expect such a sentiment from any Russian statesman under the present form of Government. There is every indication that the Russian delegates will decline to accept Japan's terms. The rupture, should a rupture occur, will be due to the internal conditions of Russia and the relations of the Russian delegates; in no degree will Japan's terms be responsible for a break.

"THE NICHU SHIMPO."

Russia's sensitiveness to humiliation is natural, and an excess of such sentiment is liable to lead to greater humiliation, and possibly disgrace. Japan, the victor, consented to open a peace conference in response to the chivalrous efforts of President Roosevelt, who was supported by France and Germany. Should Russia continue "bluffing" she will find herself isolated and alienated from the civilized Powers.

ANGLO-FRENCH FESTIVITIES.

"Times."

It is not by evading, and by solving in a friendly manner, disputes that might arise between them that the friendship of France and Great Britain is a pledge of peace. The power their union confers on them would permit them, if need were, to resist threats of war which might emanate from unprincipled agitators. The Anglo-French "enteinte" thus constitutes a double guarantee, and its active and vigilant policy can only embarrass those who meditate war-like designs. For ourselves, bound on the one hand by the Franco-Russian alliance, which also aims at the maintenance of the peace of the world, and to which the conclusion of peace would restore all the efficiency, we are happy to see on the other hand the bonds of friendship and interest which unite us to Great Britain drawn still closer.

"PETIT PARISIEN."

As Mr. Balfour shewed in an admirable speech, characterised by lofty culture and generous inspiration, the agreement of the two nations is the supreme guarantee of European peace—nay, more, of the peace of the world.

The two nations will preserve of the past only the memory of the moments of mutual understanding. Among the battles they have waged they will recall only those exploits in which they learned to respect each other. They will say to one another that, being responsible to a large degree for the civilisation of the world, for its scientific and moral progress, they would commit a crime against humanity if they were to break in the future the fraternity so solemnly sealed."

"SUNDAY."

The "entente cordiale" which came into existence two years ago with King Edward's visit to Paris, was developed by the visit of the President of the Republic to London, and has grown amid reciprocal demonstrations of friendliness on the part of the representatives of the various classes of the population of both countries, from working men to members of Parliament, is now completed." It is exclusively pacific significance, emphasised by Mr. Balfour, rejoices the "Sible," as it does, indeed, French opinion in general.

The political parties in England on this point is noted here with unfatigued satisfaction, and may, confidently be said that the unprecedented event of the reception in Westminster Hall has been a crowning and conclusive proof to all Frenchmen of the genuineness of British sympathy for France and of the world-wide significance of the recent fits.

"GERMAN SUSPICION."

THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

The letter which Mr. Bryce has addressed to Dr. Barth, the editor of "Die Nation," and

which is published in the "Times" will, we hope, have the salutary effect of persuading sensible Germans that the hostile designs attributed to us by some of their countrymen have no currency at all among the mass of Englishmen. We have no idea whatever of picking a quarrel with Germany ourselves, or of making a quarrel between her and her neighbours under the impression that we can match an advantage by destroying her fleet before it becomes inconveniently large. Even if we were wicked enough to harbor such designs, we are well aware that Germany has means of guarding her fleet from contact with our ships which would frustrate us. As for her commercial rivalry we know it to be formidable, but she has at all events no reason to complain of the almost excessive respect which we pay to her methods or of the frequent exhortations which we address to our own people to go and do likewise."

THE COTTON CRISIS.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The reply to the circular sent out by the Emergency Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners will be completed to-day, and the general sympathy will soon be ended. The fears of a blockade have been postponed a stage, and indeed in part dispelled, by the acceptance of the Lord Mayor's invitation to a conference, which has been taken as an augury of peace.

Probably no one has resented the interference in the Lancashire dispute of the Lord Mayor of Manchester, but if there had been any doubt of its discretion it might have been suggested that the community of which he is the leading citizen has a direct and vital interest in the adjustment of the dispute.

The dislocation of a particular trade causes even wider circles of inconvenience and loss in which we are all involved.

The two parties to the dispute cannot regard it as an issue between themselves. They are responsible to all of us.

RADICAL SPECULATION.

"DAILY NEWS."

The Session is over, and plain politicians are faced by the question whether the Government will again meet Parliament. The Unionist Press loudly expresses its dissatisfaction with the record for 1905. "The Times" in its summary of the Session's doings, makes no attempt to conceal its disgust. It finds the Session one of futile debates and disappointing achievement."

All this pitiful wailing over a dead party and a dying cause would be of little general interest but for the light it may throw on the actual course of the future. We must confess the fatuity of prophecy concerning Mr. Balfour's intentions, or indeed concerning any probable action in the present bewildering situation of Parliament. But on the whole it is evident that there is at least a reasonable probability of a dissolution in the autumn, between the middle of October and the beginning of December.

A COUNTS RAIDS.

The well-known German anti-Semite, Count Preucker, was fined £17 10s. recently by the court at Glogau in consequence of one of the eccentricities which have gained for him the title of the modern Don Quixote. Count Preucker maintains a corps of mounted dependents, with whom, when not frightening Jews in his own estate, he frequently makes expeditions into neighbouring properties.

On one of these excursions the Count and his retainers charged upon a farmyard where threshing was in progress under the supervision of the steward of the estate. On seeing smoke rising from the machine the Count, who abhors modern invention, despatched a patrol, who sacrificed the farm hands that they might suffice under the threshing machine. The steward ordered the patrol away, whereupon the valiant Count himself rode his horse at the steward and forced him to seek safety behind the machine. On another occasion the patrol reported a number of women working in a potato field, whereupon the Count led his cavalry to the attack, and waving his whip, despatched the enemy to seek any means of shelter.

On JUNE 24.—
LUNATIC AS A BLACKBIRD.

A lunatic in Colley Hatch Asylum, after arranging his bedclothes so that any wanderer passing should think he was in bed, so as to afford an opportunity to escape, and left the building clothed in a blanket. He was missed in the morning, search parties were despatched, and he was found after a long hunt in a leafy oak tree sitting on a large nest made of branches, whistling like a blackbird. Secured in the tree was a fortnight's provision.

VISITORS LIST.

The following is the list of visitors at present staying at the Windsor Hotel:—

Dr. Granville, Mr. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Cawley, Mr. and Mrs. Papakos, Mr. and Mrs. Joannides, Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, Mr. Betzow, Dr. Madras, Mrs. Madras, Mrs. Camper, Mr. Abot, Mohamed Bey Oberi, Mr. Alafsi, Mr. and Mrs. Cochon, Mr. Mahjani, Miss Mabiyani, Mr. Measof, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Macdonald, children and chambermaid, Mr. Grotter, Mr. Wardock, Mr. Werwisch, Mr. Salomon, Mr. British, Mr. and Mrs. Karabek, Miss Karabek, Mr. Ketchikan, Mr. Dahan, Mr. Day, Mr. Nobly, Mr. Conn, Mr. Gales, Mr. House, Mr. Ober, Mr. Schr, Mr. Nasim, Mr. Ray, Mrs. Yancy, Bachet Bay, Mr. Eckert, Mr. Michel, Mr. Hanki, Mr. Hiddon, Mr. Beale, Mr. Gran- del, Mr. and Mrs. Toubal, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Mr. J. Harry, Mr. Salmons, Mr. Strong, Mr. Aliot, Mr. Piatz, Mr. Picallily, Mrs. Bellavista,

THE HONOR-OF
HENRI DE VALOIS."

"A TALE OF EGYPT"
BY DAVID M. BEDDOR.

Dr. Beddoe has scored a most unqualified success. Hitherto he has been known as a writer of short stories, but this historical romance of his entitles him to a place in ranks of the first novelists of the day. "A Tale of Egypt" might more correctly be entitled "A Tale of the time of Mohamed Ali."

The opening chapter gives a short account of Mohamed Ali's position in the year 1802, a graphic sketch of the man, who has risen from the condition of a humble Albanian soldier to the dignity of Pasha of Egypt, with aspirations to an empire that might rival even that of the great Napoleon.

The writer is particularly happy in selecting what may be termed virgin soil. No other period of history gives such a wide field for varied characters as Egypt at that time. We have the great Pasha determined to spare nothing to have an army equal to any, and a Westerner tropes in this rising from the Napoleon who was a child of fortune from all nations, flocking to Egypt—French, Italian, Austrian, English and Irish, driven by their love of fighting and ambitions to higher positions. Let us let quote Dr. Beddoe:—

"To most of these strangers the pay and pictures formed the principal attraction, but to some, Egypt became more than a mere exploring ground, it became their adopted country, for whose woes they laboured and fought with a sentiment other than the greed for gold; and falling under the spell of the great Pasha, they made his schemes their own, 'telling as they never would have done for stark and deadly death; ready too to lay down their lives if need be for him who, though he had once sold to them in a Greek village, was yet a king by the grace of God."

Naturally there is a love story—the heroine being Leocella, whose mission in life it is to vindicate the innocence and the honor of her father, Henri de Valois, a French officer in the service of the Pasha, who had been ruined by the machinations of Vasili, the Greek, the head of the Intelligence Department, but really a spy in the pay of the Sultan.

The hero is the taciturn Englishman—"the big Micahel worshipped by his Sudanese slaves"—who conceals his identity under the pseudonym of Mustapha Bey. We leave the reader to follow out this "course of true love" for himself. It may comfort lady readers to know that like all true love stories it ends happily.

But the historical side of the story is even more attractive. We have an accurate account of several of the great Pasha's campaigns most attractively written. Especially good is the campaign in Syria—the capture of Acre with its memories of Richard the Lion-Hearted and Saladin, and later still of Napoleon's repulse by a handful of Englishmen under Sidney Smith, assisted by the Turks. Then comes the fight in the bay of Beyrouth, and the victorious termination of the campaign with the battle of Kouk.

There are delightful pen-portraits of life in Cairo, which must have cost the writer many weary hours of research in tracing out the habits and customs of the people—details being given even of the uniforms of various regiments, and of the dress of the different nationalities of that period.

There are many striking descriptions of Mohamed Ali himself—the man of wondrous intellect and inflexible resolution. Chapter I gives a clear and full account of the political situation in 1803 as we have read it any historical sketch. The writer seems to have a special liking for Ibrahim Pasha, territorial in the field of Beyrouth, and so silent and submissive in the presence of his father. Interesting too is the sketch of Joseph Sivo, formerly colonel of Grouchy's staff, who becomes the famous Sultan Pasha.

As is often said, the best proof of a novel's success is that it reads even better the second time, then Dr. Beddoe is to be heartily congratulated. He is certain to have many imitators, but we feel sure, few successful rivals.

For the benefit of the non-Anglo-Egyptian reader it is a glory with the meanings of the Egyptian and Turkish expressions which usually crop up in giving local colour.

"The Honor of Henri de Valois," "A Tale of Egypt" by David M. Beddoe, J. M. Dent & Sons, 25 and 30 Bedford Street, London, W.C.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

AUGUST 22 (TUE) 1905. P. 10.
Wed. 23 Max Prince's Restaurant des Bains Roumanian orchestra, every weekday, noon, Sundays, morning.
Widener Hotel, Orchestra 6 to 11.30 p.m. every day.
Alhambra, 19th century company in Le Prince's Shows, 8.15 p.m.
Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh, 9.30 p.m.
Theatre of Varieties (ex-Grecian). 9.30 p.m.
Sun. 24 San Stefano Casino, Vocal and Instrumental Concert, 6 p.m.

Sat. 25 A. G. C. ground, A. G. C. & Mr. Strange's XL, 1.30 p.m.
B. B. G. Practice Mustapha Bey, 8 p.m.
Met Casino, Dramatic Performance and Dance, 9 p.m.
San Stefano Casino. Subscribers 8.10 p.m.

MONDAY 26.

CAIRO.

August.
Wed. 23 Egyptian Theatre, Italian Comedy Company, 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Ambassadeurs, 8.30 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés, 8.30 p.m.
Alcazar Palace, English Troop, 8.30 p.m.
Fri. 25 British Garrison Band, 8 p.m.
by British Military Band, 9 to 11 p.m.

Tue. 26 Egyptian Garrison Band, 8 p.m.
by British Military Band, 9 to 11 p.m.

Wednesday 27.

Friday 29 Egyptian Garrison Band, 8 p.m.
by British Military Band, 9 to 11 p.m.

Sun. 30 Water increase in warmth. Ripening of pomegranates.

Mon. 31 The close of the night becomes darker. Avoid eating sweet things.

Tue. 22 The movement of his diminished.

Tue. 24 The Son in Virgo.

Wednesday 25 Itching of the body.

Sat. 26 Festival of the High Nile. Cutting of the Khalig canal.

MONDAY 27.

TUESDAY 28.

WEDNESDAY 29.

THURSDAY 30.

FRIDAY 31.

SATURDAY 1.

SUNDAY 2.

MONDAY 3.

TUESDAY 4.

WEDNESDAY 5.

THURSDAY 6.

FRIDAY 7.

SATURDAY 8.

SUNDAY 9.

MONDAY 10.

TUESDAY 11.

WEDNESDAY 12.

SOCIETY WRECKED HER LIFE
A Pretty New Woman's Recovery
from the Infamous Friends.

WEDNESDAY 13.

THURSDAY 14.

FRIDAY 15.

SATURDAY 16.

SUNDAY 17.

MONDAY 18.

TUESDAY 19.

WEDNESDAY 20.

THURSDAY 21.

FRIDAY 22.

SATURDAY 23.

SUNDAY 24.

MONDAY 25.

TUESDAY 26.

WEDNESDAY 27.

THURSDAY 28.

FRIDAY 29.

SATURDAY 30.

SUNDAY 31.

MONDAY 1.

TUESDAY 2.

WEDNESDAY 3.

THURSDAY 4.

FRIDAY 5.

SATURDAY 6.

SUNDAY 7.

MONDAY 8.

TUESDAY 9.

WEDNESDAY 10.

THURSDAY 11.

FRIDAY 12.

SATURDAY 13.

SUNDAY 14.

MONDAY 15.

TUESDAY 16.

WEDNESDAY 17.

THURSDAY 18.

FRIDAY 19.

SATURDAY 20.

SUNDAY 21.

MONDAY 22.

TUESDAY 23.

WEDNESDAY 24.

THURSDAY 25.

FRIDAY 26.

SATURDAY 27.

SUNDAY 28.

MONDAY 29.

TUESDAY 30.

WEDNESDAY 31.

THURSDAY 1.

FRIDAY 2.

SATURDAY 3.

SUNDAY 4.

MONDAY 5.

TUESDAY 6.

WEDNESDAY 7.

THURSDAY 8.

FRIDAY 9.

SATURDAY 10.

SUNDAY 11.

MONDAY 12.

TUESDAY 13.

WEDNESDAY 14.

THURSDAY 15.

FRIDAY 16.

SATURDAY 17.

SUNDAY 18.

MONDAY 19.

TUESDAY 20.

WEDNESDAY 21.

THURSDAY 22.

FRIDAY 23.

SATURDAY 24.

SUNDAY 25.

MONDAY 26.

TUESDAY 27.

WEDNESDAY 28.

THURSDAY 29.

FRIDAY 30.

SATURDAY 31.

SUNDAY 1.

MONDAY 2.

TUESDAY 3.

WEDNESDAY 4.

THURSDAY

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL SOMMAIRE D'ALEXANDRIE

LA HAUTE DES LOYERS

Les propriétaires Alexandrins sont tous haussiers en fait de location et pour nombreux d'entre eux cette tendance touche à la frénésie. Ce fut le cas en effet, par des augmentations graduelles de quinze ou vingt pour cent qu'ils procèdent, mais par augmentations de cent pour cent. Au moment de renouveler le contrat, ils laissent leur locataire en présence d'un montant double de loyer ou du dégourpissement.

Coit y a de remarquable dans la circonscription c'est que parfois la propriétaire publie l'avis sur son locataire de l'augmentation dans le délai prévu au contrat. C'est ce qui est arrivé dernièrement à Chabab Abd el-Rahman El-Haddad. Il a informé la dame Veuve Sejoun d'une offre alternative de renouveler la contre-contrat augmentant des loyers de 2 à 4% par mois quelques jours après la date prévue à l'art. 2 du contrat. La locataire se prévalait de ce retard, a refusé d'obtempérer aux ordres du propriétaire et, comme celui-ci refusait d'accepter 2.5% comme appravant, elle a fait les dépos au Tribunal.

Le différend a été porté devant la juge sommaire qui a donné raison à la dame en ce qui concerne l'invalidité du congé à cause du retard apporté à la dénonciation, mais il a prononcé la résiliation du bail par suite d'un retard analogue apporté par la dame au versement des loyers mensuels, ce qui d'ailleurs n'avait qu'une importance secondaire puisque toute la somme restait déposée au greffe.

En jugement, le Tribunal Sommaire s'est strictement conformé aux clauses du contrat passé entre parties ; mais il n'en est pas moins vrai que les exigences des propriétaires devenaient de plus en plus insupportables et qu'un renversement devra se produire un jour ou l'autre. Une débâcle des valeurs immobilières serait une juste revanche.

TRIBUNAL DES CONTRAVENTIONS DU CAIRE

NOS AGENTS DE POLICE

Avant-hier, à l'audience des contraventions du Caïre était appelle une banale affaire d'occupation de la voie publique. Le prévenu ayant contesté le fait, le tribunal ordonna la comparution de l'agent verbalisateur. Quoique ce fut pas la stipulation de M. Tuck, président du Tribunal et du public de voir l'appel de son nom, apparaît un individu ayant les habitudes de galéries et accompagné d'un grade de prison, c'était l'agent verbalisateur. Le prévenu ayant soutenu que ce sujet avait été condamné à un an de prison, M. le président l'invita à poser la question des causes de sa condamnation ; l'agent verbalisateur fut de répondre et ce fut qu'au cours d'infractions formelles du prévenu qu'il devait être reconnu que c'était à lui de bâchiches reçus de diverses personnes qu'il avait passé en Cour militaire et en condamné la condamnation qu'il subit en ce moment. M. Tuck, sans inscrire plus loin l'affaire, acquit la partie du champ la prévenu. Et s'est entre les mains de la partie individu que la sûreté d'une ville est confiée.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 22 Août 1908, à 1 h. 30, sous la présidence du M. Amh A. Balli.

Présents : MM. Abdel Monein Bey Dalli, Ahmed Bey Syuh, El Koeffier, Dr Schiess Bey, G. Zernachli, membre, A. Wilner, secrétaires p. i.

La Délégation prend connaissance de la note présentée le 22 Août par l'ingénieur en Chef relative aux dépenses que nécessiterait l'éclairage des ponts de Minet-el-Bassal pendant leur ouverture durant la nuit, conformément à l'arrangement à l'intérieur avec l'inspecteur du 3me Cercle d'Irrigation.

Il proposera à la Commission d'ouvrir, en principe, les ordres nécessaires à cet effet, sauf à déterminer ultérieurement le coût exact des frais qui devront être supportés par la Ville, de ce chef.

La Délégation autorise, vu l'urgence, une dépose de L. E. 30 pour l'achat de pétrole nécessaire à activer la combustion des immodes déposés à Ghebel Guille.

Il lui recommande également, dans ce but, l'emploi de la paille.

La Délégation adjuge à M. Moscatelli, plus bas offrant, au prix de L. E. 1,250, les travaux d'empierrement en caillasse et de canalisation de la rue El Chatby.

Les travaux de dallage de diverses rues dans les districts, au quartier El Rabehi, sont adjugés à M. D. Mondali, plus bas offrant, au prix de L. E. 318. Ces rues sont les suivantes : Kafel El Zawat, Masqad Alou Aly, Qasab El Guined, Cheikh El Lakani, El Mou tamadi, El Nour.

Le règlement est levé à 6 p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Années d'au moins 2 mois d'échéance)

Le marché est partiellement animé. Le taux des billets de 41/4 à 41 5/8, le 22 Août, a été de 1/8 à 3/4, et les billets de 1

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour CANDIR, par le bateau grec "Byzantium," parti le 11 aout :
Divers, 505 sacs riz, 570 sacs sucre, 10 sacs sucre, 275 barils vides, 38 colis divers
Pour PIRÉUS et CONSTANTINOPLE, par la S.S. "El-Kahira," sailed on the 16th August :
Various 593 bags rice, 300 bags sugar, 100 bags cotton, 50 bags drugs, 11 packages skins, 31 packages sundries

Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau frang. "Portugal," parti le 17 aout :
Divers, 42 colis divers

Pour LIVERPOOL, par la S.S. "Ojao Bonito," parti le 17 aout :
A. Arribi & fig, 9 packages ivory.

Bank of Egypt, 7 packages ivory

N. E. Tamwoy, 1,348 tons cotton seed

Sehrad & Co, 975 tons cotton seed

Carver Bros. & Co, Ltd, 1,322 tons cotton seed

J. Ross & Co, 10 cases horns & skins

A. Werther & Co, 31 bags gun

Huileuses & Sav., 5,324 bags oil cake

N. E. Tamwoy, 5,158 bags oil cake

Kaf-Kayat Cotton Co, 350 barrels black grease

The Cook & Son, 71 packages merchandise

Various, 27 packages sundries

Pour MARSHALL, par le bateau fr. "Niger," parti le 18 aout :
POUR MARSHALL

Sacries, 348 sacs sucre

J. K. Blat, 91 sacs lentilles

A. Seeger, 31 sacs fromages

Divers, 38 colis divers

R. & L. Lidsmand, 90 balles coton

G. Petracchi, 32 " "

Carver Bros. & Co, Ltd, 90 "

Schmid & Co, 62 "

Mohr & Pandel, 64 "

338 balles coton

POUR DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

B. Barki, 30 sacs henné (Alger)

H. Naggar, 8 balles saund (Havre)

Divers, 4 colis divers

Pour CANDIR, par le bateau grec "Athénée," parti le 18 aout :

E. Toumboujian, 120 ballons peaux

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Tuesday, August 15, 1906.

Coupons a/c	90 1/2	10
Coupons cash	105 1/2	10
Egyptian 4% Unified	105 1/2	10
" 4% State Do	103 1/2	104
" 3 1/2% German	100 1/2	100
" 3 1/2% Inscribed	98 1/2	100
Turkish 4% Unified	99 1/2	101
Austrian Gold 4%	100	102
French 3 1/2% Bonds	93 1/2	100
German 3 1/2% Bonds	91 1/2	101
French 5% 1881	54	54
Italian 4% 1881	104	104
Russian 4% 1889	88	88
Japan 5% 1902	100	100
United States 4% 1925	104	108
Delta Suez	26	28
Deferred	27	28
Delta Preferences	12 1/2	13 1/2
Delta Lands	12 1/2	17
Delta Suez	3 1/2	3 1/2
Salt & Soda	1 1/2	1 1/2
Egyptian Markets	1	1
Nile Valley	13/5	15/6
Sudan	2	2
Egyptian Suez Mines	1	1
Syndicate	1	1
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	13/6	14/
Egypt. Invest. & Agency	1	1
Egyptian Estates	1	1
Egypt. Trust & Invest.	1	1

RESUME
DE LA
SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 18 aout

AMÉRIQUE:	1905	1904
Recettes aux ports	Balles	Balles
Semaine	50,000	14,000
Rec du 1er Sept.	10,126,000	7,156,000
Export. Anglaisse	50,000	2,000
Semaine	4,056,000	2,555,000
Export. Continent	30,000	1,000
Semaine	4,848,000	3,333,000
Pris par la friture		
Etats-Unis	4,858,000	4,145,000
Stock port.	330,000	80,000
Insig. Semaine	95,000	31,000
du 1er Sept.	13,424,000	10,110,000
Conseil. Mondiale	195,000	95,000
Amér. du 1 Sept	12,887,000	10,128,000
1,615,000	492,000	
Via supply amér.	1,984,000	789,000
GÉNÉRAL:		
1905 1904		
Balles Balles		
Ventes Semaine	35,000	35,000
Forwarded	48,000	42,000
Importation	50,000	39,000
Exportation	4,000	1,000
Stock	780,000	281,000
Flottant.	110,000	9,000
EGYPTE:		
1905 1904		
Balles Balles		
Ventes Semaine	1,000	1,400
Forwarded	6,000	6,000
Importation	5,500	5,000
Exportation	1,200	300
Stock	42,000	25,000

NOLIS

NULL

Cédrées	... Shgs.	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Graines de coton	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Oignons	... " " "	8/	8/
Cédrées	... Shgs.	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Graines de coton	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Oignons	... " " "	8/	8/
POURS DÉBROUSSAGE			
Cédrées	... Shgs.	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Graines de coton	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Oignons	... " " "	8/	8/
GRANDES DÉBROUSSAGE			
Cédrées	... Shgs.	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Graines de coton	... " " "	7/6	7/6
Oignons	... " " "	8/	8/
GRANDES DÉBROUSSAGE			
Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10	1/6	1/6	
Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr. 10 (Nantes)	10	10	
Pêces	10	10	
Oignons	10	10	
MARSEILLE			
Pêces	7	8/	
Graines de coton	7	8/	
DIÉMÉTATION DIVERSES			
Coton	Odessa, Trieste, Venise		
Gros Marseill Fr. 2			
Bon	2.50		
Le Havre	2.50		
Dunkerque	2.50		
Anvers	2		
Hambourg	20 & 22.50		
St-Pétersbourg	25		
New-York	25		
Bombay	30		
Alexandria	17 aout 1905		

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY Making up Taken July 25 July 26

Central Egypt Exploration 1 1/2 1/2

Corporation of W. Egypt. 1/2 1/2

Egypt. Min. Explor. Synd. 1/2 1/2

Egyptian Options 1 1/2 1/2

Egypt. Min. & Sulfur Min. 1 1/2 1/2

Synd. 1 1/2 1/2

Egypt. Trust & Invest. 14 14 14

Nile Goldfields 1/2 1/2

Nile Valley Block R. 1/2 1/2

Nile Valley Gold R. 1/2 1/2

North Nile Valley 1/2 1/2

Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd. 1/2 1/2

Sudan Explor. (10% Share) 9/6 8/6

Sudan Min. 1/2 1/2

U.S. Bus. Gold Min. 1/2 1/2

United Africa Explor. 1/1 1/2 1/2

1/1 1/2 1/2

COALS.

Current prices per ton f.o.b. our seaport.

Per ton

Cairns Best quality 84

Newport Best quality 84

Newcastle Coal 20.5

M. & Co. 20.5

West Hartley Main 18.5

West Hartley Main 18.5

Dunlop 18.5

West Hartley Main 18.5

D